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Justified by Higher Costs S. Price Commission Limits Increases to 2.5% Per Year

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The Federal Price Commission said today that it would limit Phase 2 price increases to an average of 2.5 percent a year and permit no raises that are not justified by higher business costs.

The commission, headed by Chairman Mr. Jackson Grayson, said that the 2.5 percent guideline would apply to the economy as a whole.

U.S. Beril Lynch's Tokyo Dublin Rule

BELIN, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Former minister of the government who refused to back Secretary of Defense last night, now faces a possible ban from the parliament.

Mr. Lynch, 44, in the Daily (parliamentary) paper, said he would leave the government if he was not allowed to speak.

Mr. Lynch's refusal to back the Secretary of Defense last night, now faces a possible ban from the parliament.

Senators Delay Vote to Approve for High Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Opponents of Supreme Court Justice William H. Rehnquist today forced a one-week delay of a vote on his confirmation.

The Senate Judiciary Committee chairman, Sen. Charles McClellan, D., Miss., said that the nominations could be held for a week in consideration of Mr. Rehnquist's health.

South's Governors Ask Uniform Law Desegregation

ATLANTA, Nov. 11 (AP).—Southern Governors Conference yesterday asked Congress to cut off federal funds for desegregation until a uniform law is passed.

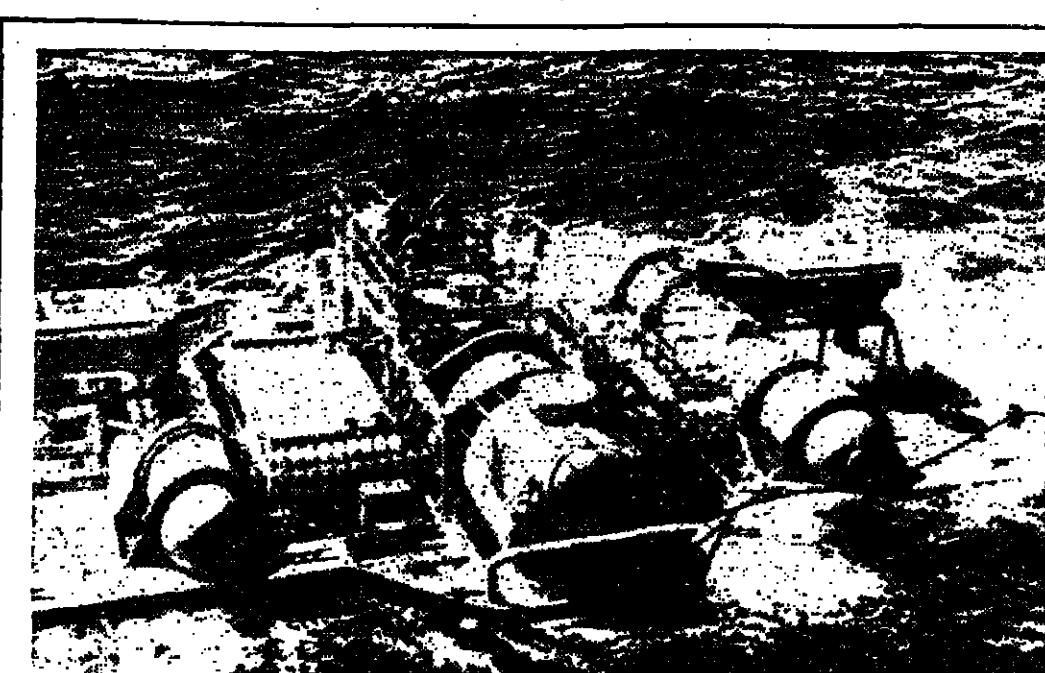
The governors, ending a four-day session here, said that the use of anti-busing amendments last week by the House of Representatives was a violation of national extension to the use of busing.

Tremors in Utah

DAR, CITY, Utah, Nov. 11 (AP).—Twenty-eight minor tremors shook this small town in Utah today.

The tremors were felt in the town and surrounding areas.

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UNDERWATER HOME—The deep sea habitat Aegir will be home for six aquanauts 500 feet below the surface, later this year, when the Navy tries to see if men can successfully live and work at such a depth. After a four-day test dive to 200 feet, the six men will then spend 17 days on the ocean floor off Hawaii.

Army Muffles Its Own Report Black GI Crime Rate in Europe Is Studied

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.
BERCHTESGADEN, West Germany, Nov. 11.—Disturbing statistics on racial crime and violence in the U.S. Army in Europe have been presented to a command-wide human relations conference here.

The figures became known last year when three times the number of white soldiers charged with the same type of crimes.

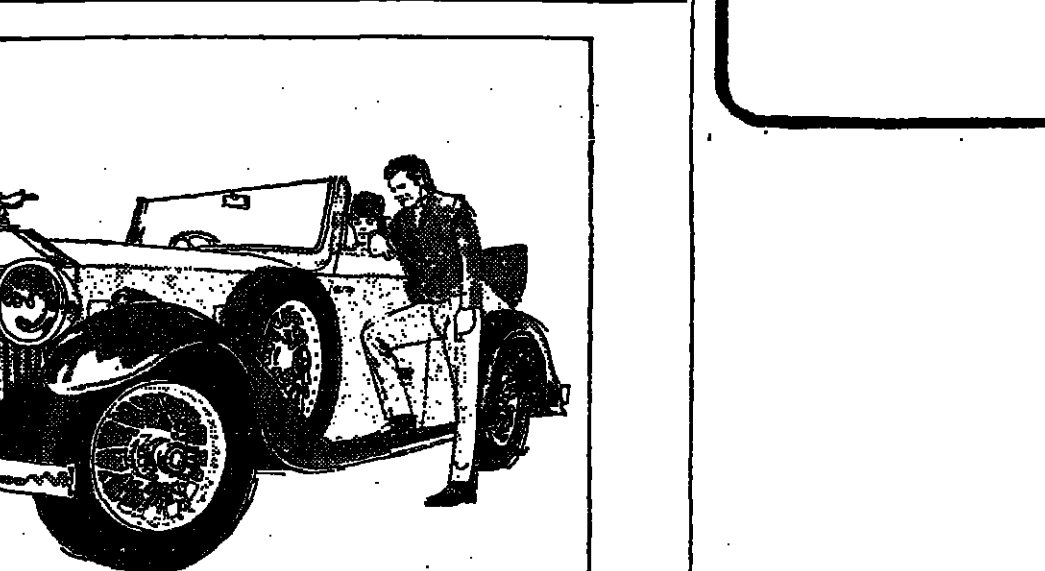
The statistics on prison population show that about half the men in Army stockades in Europe are black, despite the rough ratio of one black for every 10 whites in uniform here.

The figures became known last year when three times the number of white soldiers charged with the same type of crimes.

Schumann Begins Talks in London

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann began today talks here with top British ministers on Common Market questions, East-West relations and European security problems.

Mr. Schumann, who arrived here this morning, began his formal discussions with Sir Alec Douglas-Home, foreign and Commonwealth secretary.



The more you know about classic cars, the more you like the 1936 Rolls-Royce.



The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's
Imported from Scotland

As B-52s Attack DMZ War at Low Ebb in Vietnam, But Rages in Cambodia, Laos

SAIGON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The Vietnam war was reported at its lowest ebb in seven years today, with no ground action involving American troops and South Vietnamese taking part only in a series of minor clashes in which they reported killing 32 Communists and losing one man.

The air war continued, and B-52s struck inside the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) with 80 tons of bombs for the first time in more than five weeks, hitting North Vietnamese storage bunkers.

Chaplain of My Lai Division Heard No Reports of Atrocity

FORT MEADE, Md., Nov. 11 (UPI).—The head chaplain of the Americal Division at the time of the My Lai massacre testified yesterday that he received no reports from the troops of civilians being killed in the 1968 operation.

Col. Francis Lewis, the fifth witness called by the defense in the court-martial of Col. Oran K. Henderson on My Lai cover-up charges, said that "not even in confession [to Roman Catholic chaplains] was there any information brought out that anything had happened."

Hanoi Sets Rules For Packages, Letters to POWs

PARIS, Nov. 11 (UPI).—North Vietnam said today that U.S. prisoners of war would be allowed to receive one parcel and letters from their families in the United States at Christmas.

The North Vietnamese delegation to the Vietnam peace talks issued a statement saying parcels this year could weigh up to 11 pounds against last year's allowance of 6 1/2 pounds.

Nixon Says U.S. May Honor Unknown Soldier of Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—President Nixon paid homage to America's war dead today and said an unknown serviceman killed in Vietnam may soon be buried at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington Cemetery.

"We pray he will be the last," the President said in a statement.

2 Frenchmen Indicted

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP).—Two French citizens, free on \$250,000 bail each in a Boston narcotics conspiracy case, were rearrested and indicted here today, accused of smuggling about \$9 million worth of heroin last year.

try to find an electronic printing calculator that fits this size...

you will find only one; Canon's Pocketronic

Canon's new 1 1/2-lb sophisticated print-out machine slips into your pocket or attache case, ready to figure anything, anytime, anywhere.

Using large-scale integrated circuits and a solid-state thermal printing system developed by Texas Instruments, Inc., Canon has designed the world's most revolutionary calculator.

Quick, easy and quiet, the Canon Pocketronic adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides; does chain multiplications and divisions; calculations by a constant; raising to a power and mixed calculations up to 8 whole numbers and four decimal places. Magnifying window shows easy-to-read results on tape. Rechargeable battery lasts three hours on one charge. And it's usable while charging.

Available now from your local dealer. Be the first to own the world's only cordless print-out calculator. From Canon, the master of calculator design.

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Obituaries

A. P. Herbert, 81, Humorist and Crusader

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Sir Alan P. Herbert, 81, the writer and humorist known better as A. P. Herbert or A. P. H., died at his London home early today.

Sir Alan had been ill since he suffered a stroke just before Christmas last year.

He won the admiration of the British people as a lovable character who brought both laughter and tears to Parliament and to millions of homes.

In the 15 years he spent in Parliament beginning in 1935 he fought for reform in divorce laws, liquor laws and entertainment and betting taxes.

On his second day in the Commons, he plunged into a maiden speech that brought a grudging acknowledgment from Winston Churchill.

"Call that a maiden speech? It was a brazen hussy of a speech. Never did such a painted lady of a speech parade itself before a modest Parliament," said Churchill.

Sir Alan published 60 books, wrote the scripts to 17 movies, and authored a weekly column in the humor magazine Punch exposing "the misleading cases of common law."

His favorite target was the establishment—tax collectors, banks, insurance companies, the government.

To prove it could be done, Sir Alan marked his 60th anniversary with Punch in 1970 by cashing his weekly paycheck, written on the side of a cow.

He lived to see a change or victory in one of the campaigns he fought most vigorously—a battle to win payment to authors

when their books are borrowed from libraries.

In February, Lord Eccles, minister of arts, announced he would consider amending copyright laws to assure the payments Sir Alan sought.

He joined the armed services in World War I, served in a Royal Navy division at Gallipoli—winning a citation in dispatches—then turned soldier and fought on the Somme.

Sir Alan was knighted in 1945 and was made a companion of honor to Queen Elizabeth in 1970.

Sir Alan said in 1970 that his greatest fear was that this poem would be the one he was remembered for:

"The portions of a woman which appeal to man's depravity are constructed with considerable care."

"And what appears to you to be a simple little cavity 'is really an elaborate affair.'"

Sir Alan lived in the same house on the bank of the Thames in Hammersmith for more than 50 years. Another of his crusades, far from successful, was to clean up the river.

In 1934 he swam the Thames from Waterloo Bridge to Westminster, a feat he said he never intended to perform for publicity.

In midstream a pleasure steamer cruised past and the guide told its passengers:

"On the left is the Savoy Hotel and Cleopatra's Needle. The gentleman in the water is Mr. A. P. Herbert, the well-known novelist."

His autobiography was published in 1970—"I had to do it all in longhand, of course. You know what they say: All the great stylists wrote in longhand."

Mrs. Marjorie Hillis Roulston, 83, the author of the best-selling "Live Alone and Like It," died here Monday after a long illness.

Mrs. Roulston was Miss Hillis at the time she wrote her highly successful book and its successor, "You Can Start All Over," but she subsequently became Mrs. Thomas Henry Roulston.

Her husband, who was the founder of the Roulston store, a grocery chain in the metropolitan area, died in 1949 after the couple had been married 10 years.

Charles Manna, 51, the comedian, died of cancer Tuesday at Lenox Hill Hospital.

Mrs. Manna's wide range of appeal enabled him to appear on family television shows as well as in sophisticated nightclubs.

He became an overnight nationwide hit in 1961 with a monologue involving an astronaut with a personality quirk—the flyer's adamant refusal to go into space without his box of crayons.

H. Boardman Spaulding, 36, a former vice-president, secretary, treasurer and director of A. G. Spaulding & Sons, Inc., sporting goods, now a division of Questor Corp., died Sunday at his home here.

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Sir Alan P. Herbert

Peru Places Clamp on TV, Radio Stations

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The revolutionary military government of Peru placed all television and radio stations under effective state control by decree yesterday.

The general telecommunications law, as the measure is designated, is the most sweeping formal state intervention in the direction of broadcasting yet imposed in Latin America outside Cuba.

Under the new law, the state is to acquire "at least 51 percent of the shares in all television stations, and 25 percent of the interest in radio outlets."

The new law requires all station owners and employees to be Peruvian born. Foreign entertainers and other personalities will be permitted on programs only at "the convenience of the authorities."

Owners of the stations must live at least six months of each calendar year in Peru.

All the stations are to be placed in "worker communities" where by employees are to receive one quarter of all profits in cash and stock each year. Employees are also to share in the management of the stations.

U.S.-Spain Transport

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Spain and the United States have agreed to cooperate in transportation research and development. Spain's Minister of Public Works, Fernando de la Maza, and Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe signed a memorandum of understanding on the joint program.

Poland's primate, Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, church officials said, was expected to return from Rome next Wednesday and confer with Archbishop Casaroli. The Most Rev. Bronislaw Dabrowski, the secretary of the Polish episcopate, did not attend today's talks.

The initial discussions were reported to be broad and exploratory. Church sources said that they would probably continue without Polish church leaders well into next week.

The Vatican and the Polish government are seeking "normalization" of their relations after years of mutual hostility. Similar efforts have been under way between the Polish episcopate and the government for several months.

Simultaneous Talks

Government officials have spoken of the need to "carry out talks simultaneously with the Polish church and the Roman Curia." But it was not apparent until now that this could mean keeping them strictly separate.

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Vatican-Poland Talks Open; Local Churchmen Are Absent

By James Feron

WARSAW, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's expert on relations with Communist states, began formal talks with the Polish government today in the absence of local church leaders.

The initial discussions were reported to be broad and exploratory. Church sources said that they would probably continue without Polish church leaders well into next week.

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2 Syrian Jets Intrude Over Golan Heights

Israeli Planes Go No Contact Report

TEL AVIV, Nov. 11 (UPI).—A pair of Syrian jets overflew Israeli-occupied Golan Heights in the evening, but they did not make contact with Israeli fighters.

According to the report, the incident happened at 7 p.m. He said the Syrian jets were overflying the Golan Heights in the evening, but they did not make contact with Israeli fighters.

Commenting on today's flight, a radio commentator said the Syrians apparently were trying to verify recent reports that Israel had massed troops on its border with Syria.

Other commentators said the flight preceded by hours Egyptian President Sadat's speech tonight in the Middle East.

They said the overflight was in with the Egyptian to escalate tension in the East, following the first flight by Soviet-leased MiG-17s of the Israeli-held Sinai last Saturday.

Since the Middle East fire was re-established, Israel has reported three serious incidents over the Golan Heights. The last one, a Syrian jet shot down, drew Israeli anti-aircraft fire.

Bus Bombed

Meanwhile, police said a Arab guerrilla bomb exploded near a bus on the Golan Heights today, slightly injuring two passengers.

The bus was approaching a central bus station after from Tira, on the coast, when the explosion occurred at 7:30 a.m. It was the first act of sabotage in Tira since one person was killed 34 wounded by a bomb bus station Nov. 6, 1970.

Police said the bomb was planted in the back seats, was damaged but the passengers were hurt all were sitting forward vehicle.

The two persons injured pedestrians, who were taken to a nearby hospital, treated released.

In the Gaza Strip, troops today shot down a guerrilla during a bombing attack, during which a bus was damaged but the passengers were hurt all were sitting forward vehicle.

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Watson Is Given Death Sentence In Tate Killings

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Charles Watson was sentenced to death today for the Sharon Tate murders by Superior Court Judge Adolf Alexander, who said that if he had tried the case without a jury the verdict might have been different.

In sentencing Watson to die in the San Quentin Prison death chamber, Judge Alexander made it clear his differing verdict would have been based on his own opposition to the death penalty and psychiatric evidence about Watson's mental state, and not on any extenuating features in the murder evidence.



CAPTAIN EDDIE—Eddie Rickenbacker, 81, the World War I flying ace, looking over a replica of a German triplane at the Milwaukee Air Education Museum.

The Stanley-Livingstone Centennial Expedition (Cont'd)

By Richard M. Roraback
Of the IHT

PARIS.—On the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one, I am in suburban Meudon, fresh from the carnage of the annual Football Dance of the Standard Athletic Club. At 3 a.m., Joelle, the baby-sitter at 60 Avenue Jean-Jaures, hands me a message, written in French: "Your boss called at ten. Wants you in Paris on important business." The telephoned message is from the editor of the International Herald Tribune, who is a little older than I am but has less hair.

"Did he say it was urgent?" I ask my faithful retainer. "I am not sure," says Joelle. "He mentioned something about conveying your derriere downtown as soon as you could prop open the upstairs of your eyes." "Eyelids," I say. "Your son broke the teapot."

"Org," says my wife. The upstairs of my eyes have swung smartly into Parade Rest as I am a cumberbund sandwich into my briefcase for the long ride to the Pont de l'Alma on the 14:23. I have barely enough time to say farewell to the children, whose conversation I am beginning to understand.

Geography Lesson
At 5 p.m. I arrived at the office on the Rue de Berri, went straight to the editor's office and knocked at the door. "Come in," I heard a voice say. Entering, I found Murray M. Weiss in carnate.

"Who are you?" he asked. "My name is Roraback," I answered. "Ah yes! Hired you sometime back, as I remember. What have you been up to lately?" "Oh, this and that, here and there, you know how it is."

"Mm," he threw over his shoulder. "Well, where do you think Ujiji is?" "Eugene whom?" ask I still something less than plussed. "Ujiji! Ujiji!"

"Look, sir, I don't especially mind you getting me out of the sack at the crack of noon, but just watch who you're calling a Ujiji. I was born in America, same as you."

"It's a place, stupid. It's in Tanzania." "Oh. Why do you want me to go to Ujiji?" "Because it's there." "What?" said I. "Do you really think I can find Ujiji? Do you mean me to go to Central Africa?"

"Yes, I mean that you shall go. Everyone else is working. If you get my meaning." "But sir, there are THINGS in Central Africa." "Things?" "You know. Like lions. Scorpions!" "Look, we're not asking you to do a horoscope, just FIND Ujiji. It's all. And while you're about it, see if you can get rid of some dollars, will you, but get a good rate."

Fiscal Affairs
"I'm glad you brought that up, Mr. Weiss," said I. "I really am. What did you have in mind in the way of an expense account?" "Yes, well. Scout around and get some of those gimcracks."

"Gimcracks, sir?" "You know. Gewgaws. Trinkets. Baubles." "Ah, baubles. Like that." "Right. I'd say about \$25 worth ought to do you."

"But boss, Central Africa's not Manhattan Island."

ROLLING beside the pool of the plush Kili-manjaro Hotel in Dar Es Salaam yesterday, I am informed by the manager that my funds have been cut off. International banking system shot to hell. There goes the weekend. I disguise myself in a red beard and catch the first flight to Paris.

"Great story," I tell the boss. "How I Found Ujiji." Front page at the very least. Maybe a special edition?" "Yesterday's news," snorts the boss. "The day before yesterday."

"But Stanley's first dispatches didn't reach the Herald until the following May! And it wasn't until months later that he showed up in person with the true story of his incredible journey into the throbbing heart of darkest Africa. It's history, dad."

"It was a hundred years ago, shmook," says the boss. "Nobody cares any more."

"Oh, they do, they do!" "Name one."

"My wife. She thinks I was in Copenhagen again."

This series, then, is dedicated to my wife. Skol!

No! I mean you just can't walk out of here to Central Africa. I wish you to get on up to the Tanzanian Embassy first and see about a visa. From there...

"There," said I. "What?"

"Ah yes! sit down; I have important business on hand for you."

After throwing over his shoulder his robe-de-chambre, Mr. Bennett asked, "Where do you think Livingstone is?"

"I really do not know, sir!" "Do you think he is alive?" "He may be and he may not be!" I answered.

"Well, I think he is alive, and that he can be found, and I am going to send you to find him."

"What!" said I. "Do you really think I can find Dr. Livingstone? Do you mean me to go to Central Africa?"

The Command
"Yes, I mean that you shall go, and find him wherever you may hear that he is, and to get what news you can of him, and perhaps — delivering himself thoughtfully and deliberately — 'the old man may be in want — take enough with you to help him should he require it. Of course you will act according to your own plans, and do what you think best — BUT FIND LIVINGSTONE!'"

Said I, wondering at the cool order of sending me to Central

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"Just then, you don't need the from."

"College boy. From thence you might check out airline schedules. Then over to the Air France center at Montparnasse for use-use shots or whatever. Take your time, you don't have to leave until tonight. And, oh yes, put in a call for the Metro tickets. Just remember. FIND Ujiji. We're all counting on you."

It seemed like an appropriate time to say something memorable. "The quality of mercy is not strained," began I. "I beg your pardon?"

"Um — Fifty-four forty or light?"

"Right on," said Mr. Weiss.

NEXT: Outfitting my expedition.

Meanwhile, One Hundred Years Earlier...

By Henry M. Stanley
Of the New York Herald

PARIS.—On the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, I am in Madrid, fresh from the carnage at Valencia. At 10 a.m., Jacopo, at Calle de la Cruz, hands me a telegram: on opening it I find it reads, "Come to Paris on important business." The telegram is from Jas. Gordon Bennett jun., the young manager of the "New York Herald."

Down come my pictures from the walls of my apartments on the second floor; into my trunks go my books and souvenirs, my clothes are hastily collected, some half washed, some from the clothes-line half dry, and after a couple of hours of hasty hard work my portmanteaus are strapped up, and labeled for "Paris."

The express-train leaves Madrid for Hendaye at 3 p.m. I have yet time to say farewell to my friends... at the United States Legation whose conversation I admire—there has come a sudden ending of it all. "I hope you will

write to us, we will always be glad to hear of your welfare." How often have I not during my feverish life as a flying journalist heard the very same words, and how often have I not suffered the same pang at parting from friends just as warm as these.

A Journalist's Lot
But a journalist in my position must needs suffer. Like a gladiator in the arena, he must be prepared for the combat. Any flinching, any cowardice, and he is lost.

The flying journalist or roving correspondent meets the command that may send him to his doom. To the battle or the banquet it is ever the same—"Get ready and go."

At 3 p.m. I was on my way, and being obliged to stop at Bayonne a few hours, did not arrive at Paris until the following night. I went straight to the "Grand Hotel," and knocked at the door of Mr. Bennett's room.

"Come in," I heard a voice say. Entering, I found Mr. Bennett in bed. "Who are you?" he asked. "My name is Stanley," I answered.

Africa to search for a man whom I, in common with almost all other men, believed to be dead. "Have you considered seriously the great expense you are likely to incur on account of this little journey?"

"What will it cost?" he asked, abruptly. "Burton and Speke's journey to Central Africa cost between \$3,000 and \$5,000, and I fear it cannot be done under \$2,500."

"Well, I will tell you what you will do. Draw a thousand pounds now; and when you have gone through that, draw another thousand, and when that is spent, draw another thousand, and when you have finished that, draw another thousand, and so on; but FIND LIVINGSTONE."

Some Stopovers
"Do you mean me to go straight on to Africa to search for Dr. Livingstone?"

"No! I wish you to go to the inauguration of the Suez Canal first and then proceed up the Nile. I hear Baker is about starting for Upper Egypt. Find out what you can about his expedition, and as you go up describe as

well as possible whatever is interesting for tourists; and then write up a guide—a practical one—for Lower Egypt...

"Then you might as well go to Jerusalem... Then visit Constantinople, and find out about that trouble between the Khedive and the Sultan."

"Then—let me see—you might as well visit the Crimea and those old battle-grounds. Then go across the Caucasus to the Caspian Sea. I hear there is a Russian expedition bound for Khiva. From thence you may get through Persia to India."

"Then, when you have come to India, you can go after Livingstone. Probably you will hear by that time that Livingstone is on his way to Zanzibar; but if not, go into the interior and find him, if alive. Get what news of his discoveries you can; and, if you find he is dead, bring all possible proofs of his being dead. That is all. Good-night, and God be with you."

"Good night, sir," I said; "what is in the power of human nature to do I will do; and on such an errand as I go upon, God will be with me."

Castro Terms Chile Welcome A Defeat for Imperialism?

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 11 (UPI)—Visiting Cuban Premier Fidel Castro wound up protocol duty calls today on the second day of his state visit to Chile after a sarcastic reference to the United States.

The Santiago press meanwhile reported 30 "preventive" arrests of suspected rightist extremists considered a threat to the Cuban.

Mr. Castro, at the end of his first day in Chile last night, termed his visit and enthusiastic reception "another defeat for imperialism."

He laughed as he said: "I recommend that you send a movie of my reception to President Nixon."

He said the election victory of a host, Chilean President Salvador Allende Gossens, a year ago, "ended the isolation of Cuba."

He was suspended from the Sanction of American States 1962 and isolated diplomatically OAS nations two years later.

Here's Welcome
Mr. Castro on his visit to Chile, a first time away from Cuba seven years and his first trip South America in 12 years, was

given a hero's welcome. He had been expected to spend his first night in Santiago in the Cuban Embassy residence, but instead elected to stay in a private mansion in the Andes foothills, where he dined privately with President Allende. He did not leave until morning.

Mr. Castro said the Cuban revolution and Mr. Allende's Socialist-Marxist-Radical coalition "will reach socialism by different routes, but the final object is one and the same."

He referred to Mr. Allende's constitutional government as "revolutionary."

Mr. Castro also invited Mr. Allende to visit Cuba.

The Cuban leader flies to Antofagasta in the Atacama Desert of northern Chile tomorrow, and will visit copper mines in the area, reaching Chile's fishing port of Iquique on Monday. He will fly from Iquique to the industrial complex of Concepcion on Tuesday and visit southern Chile until Nov. 20, when he will return to Santiago from Punta Arenas, southernmost city in the world, for a massive sendoff rally in the capital.

Fly the difference

The difference is us. Our people. The kind of people who know that service begins before your flight to help you in the airport as well as in the air. A friendly word in your own language. Someone who takes the time to be helpful. You'll find the difference any place you find KLM. Because we believe that sky-service on the ground should go hand in hand with our reputation for reliability. And that's the difference. But don't just take our word for it. Test us. Try us. Fly the difference.

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flight	to	dest gate	remarks
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KL 233	MUNCHEN	B 26	
KL 135	LONDON	B 24	
KL 405	PARIS	B 22	
KL 643	NEW YORK	B 30	
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Unity and Diversity

Just as one of the most picturesque of the current crop of journeyman political leaders—Fidel Castro—was being acclaimed in Chile, a spokesman for the Nixon administration made some extremely controversial statements about Latin America generally. In essence, Robert H. Finch, on the eye of his own tour south of the Rio Grande, charged that Franklin D. Roosevelt's "good neighbor policy" and the Alliance for Progress of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, lumped the Latin American nations together as "banana republics," while Mr. Nixon was going to treat each individually. "as we find them."

Now it is perfectly true that North Americans have a strong tendency to regard their southern neighbors as a unit, without taking proper regard for the many economic, cultural and political differences among them. To speak of Latin America can be as misleading as speaking of Europe. But just as Europe has—in spite of centuries of intermedieval warfare and clashing interests—aspirations toward unity, and certain problems and potentials in common, so has Latin America. It is no more ridiculous, in fact or logic, for the United States to promote an Alliance for Progress than a Marshall Plan, or NATO. The United States has had a European policy; it must also have a Latin American policy. The question is not one of the size or complexity of the area involved, but whether the policy is workable. Mr. Finch's remarks, therefore, were unfortunate in that they were too inclusive, too dismissive of the past. They will alienate many in the United States whose coopera-

tion is highly desirable for whatever policy Mr. Nixon may have in mind for the Americas.

But they do recognize certain facts of the present. The pan-American dream may not have dissolved altogether, but it has been disturbed by so many new trends (as well as the renewed activity of a number of much older ones) that it is ever to become a genuine force it must be on bases that Roosevelt, Kennedy and Johnson did not have to consider.

Fidel Castro's welcome in Santiago is only one symptom of these new realities. When a demonstrator shouted that "Chile is the second country after Cuba that is free of Yankee imperialism!" he, of course, failed to point out that Cuba has become economically dependent on the Soviet Union—and that while Chile may expropriate Yankee properties, that does not mean Chile will become an economically viable state. Bolivia took over the tin mines years ago, but Bolivia is in acute trouble.

In other words, the exchange of slogans, and the concepts of either economic nationalism or socialism, do not in themselves insure a better life below the Rio Grande. Neither does the kind of Peronism being applied by Peru's left-wing military men to that country's problems, nor the right-wing authoritarianism of Brazil. If the United States acknowledged the diversity of Latin America, that would be good. But if it also, with this diversity, seeks some unity of broad, general purpose, it would be better. The Americas do have need and reason for such unity, and however difficult the task, it must be undertaken.

A Strategy for the Dollar

The questions of strategy are becoming urgent in the U.S. campaign to correct its balance of payments. This country has presented the rest of the world with a sweeping list of demands. Some can be met relatively quickly. Others will take years of bargaining. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Connally are approaching the point at which they must decide whether to settle now where they can get a settlement. While of course it may only be a feint, they currently give the impression that they have lumped the whole list together and intend to hold out for all or nothing.

All-or-nothing is particularly unwise in this case. The effectiveness of the present American weapons—particularly the 10 percent surcharge on imports—will diminish sharply as time passes. The surcharge is currently exerting great pressure upon our trading partners because it disrupts their exports. But once they have adjusted to it (at whatever cost in bankruptcies and unemployment) they will have much less interest in making further painful concessions to get it removed.

The United States now wants three things from its trading partners. It wants new currency-exchange rates, so that Americans will sell more and buy less. It wants new rules for world trade to make other countries more accessible to American goods and capital (and perhaps to make America less accessible to other people's goods). Finally, it wants other countries to help carry the U.S. overseas defense costs.

Congressman John C. Culver, chairman of the House subcommittee on foreign economic policy, has been holding a series of highly illuminating hearings on our commerce with Japan. From the former government officials, businessmen and academic economists who have testified, a remarkably clear consensus emerges.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Connally are now within reach of the first and most important of their objectives, the new dollar exchange rates. By promising to lift the surcharge, they can obtain immediately a very substantial devaluation of the dollar. (The yen is already trading at 9.5 percent above the mid-August parity.)

The wisest course now, for the United States, is clearly to split the exchange rates away from the much more tangled issues of trade restrictions and burden-sharing. If the United States obtains promptly the exchange rates that it seeks, it can afford to leave the trade negotiations until later. If it drops the surcharge in order to obtain the exchange rates, the political atmosphere for negotiation will improve sharply.

In reorganizing world trade, Michael Blumenthal told the House subcommittee, the United States can get what it wants only through the most prolonged and arduous bargaining. Mr. Blumenthal speaks with great authority on the matter, since he was this country's chief negotiator in the Kennedy Round of tariff reductions. The Nixon

administration's intentions, so far as they have been disclosed, appear to be far more radical than those of the Kennedy Round. And as Mr. Blumenthal also pointed out, a substantial reorganization of world trade cannot be carried out by countries acting individually. Japan cannot, as a practical matter, do all that the United States is asking without the participation of third countries, particularly in Europe.

There are still other strong reasons for deferring trade talks until after the new exchange rates are in effect. No one knows precisely what effect the new rates will have. All the forecasts are extremely foggy, and the United States needs actual experience under the new exchange rates before it can know exactly what other trade adjustments may be necessary.

Beyond the purely economic argument, there is the political truth that most governments consider it entirely legitimate for nations to cut their currency exchange rates in times of need. But trade restrictions are extremely inflammatory, and generate great enmity among nations.

As for the sharing of defense burdens, George Ball, under secretary of state in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, spelled out in some detail the error in pressing Japan to expand its military power. The Nixon administration says that it is not pushing Japan to expand its forces, but merely wishes to see them better equipped—with, of course, American equipment. "I do not think," Mr. Ball observed, "that Japan can be led to lay out larger amounts for armaments without deciding to build its own arms industry." In fact, there are already reports of pressures in the industrial sector for domestic construction of sophisticated armaments. "The development of the Japanese armaments industry would have very serious consequences throughout the Pacific."

Mr. Connally has now descended upon Tokyo, preceded by reports that the United States wants quotas, like the textile quotas, on a wide range of Japanese manufactured goods—automobiles, perhaps, and television sets. The United States risks giving the impression that it set up the surcharge last August with only the most general purposes in mind, and that, in the manner of a campus demonstration, it is now raising a variety of non-negotiable demands as it thinks of them.

In fact, the time has arrived to decide which advantages to press now and which to leave until later. The proper choice seems clear: To settle on new exchange rates now, and leave the trade issues to the much longer and slower process of world conferences into which we must eventually enter.

The foreign half of Mr. Nixon's economic program is not, after all, independent of the domestic half. A cheaper dollar on the international markets will help Mr. Nixon's drive against unemployment and inflation at home. Quotas and trade war will not.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

November 12, 1896

PARIS—The Journal des Debats says that the two statues of General Dumas and Alexandre Dumas, fils, which are to be raised on the Place Malesherbes, where already stands a monument to the author of the "Trois Mousquetaires" will be placed as follows: that of the general will be at the corner of the Boulevard Malesherbes and the Rue Montchampan; that of Alexandre Dumas will face that of his father.

November 12, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Unknown Soldier, symbol of the youth which sacrificed itself for America, was laid to rest today at Arlington, while the nation in whose service he died strove to pay him a tribute that would in some small measure express love and grief in realization of the sublimity of his heroic sacrificial act. President Harding delivered the eulogy over the nation's hero.



This Ghost Didn't Go East

By C. L. Sulzberger

VIENNA—A lurid footnote has been appended to the history of both World War II and the Cold War by Gen. Richard Gehlen, once Hitler's military espionage boss for Soviet affairs and subsequently, until 1968, head of West German intelligence.

Gehlen, now retired, has written personal memoirs in which he contends that Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy, was actually a Russian secret agent and, after the Nazi surrender, took refuge in the U.S.S.R., where he died two or three years ago.

Although these sensational allegations occupy only a brief space in Gehlen's account, they have drawn enormous attention to his book and helped bring the author very much into the limelight. Nevertheless, the story seems so incredible, emerging after years of research on documentary material, that I asked an eminent expert, Nazi-hunter what he thought of it.

He is Simon Wiesenthal, director of the small but persistent Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna and a survivor of the Mauthausen concentration camp. For 25 years he has been ferreting out war criminals hiding under aliases in strange places. Largely as a result of his detective work Adolf Eichmann was discovered, seized, tried and condemned by the Israelis.

Scoffs at Story

Wiesenthal considers Gehlen's account of Bormann nonsense and makes the following assertions on the basis of his massive file on the Nazi boss: He is "known" to have been smuggled to a Franciscan monastery in Rome after the war and with the aid of a former Croatian Fascist diplomat, from there to South America. He has been definitely spotted in several South American places since then, although it is not certain whether he is still alive (he would now be 71). This makes it impossible for Bormann to have spent almost a quarter of a century in the Soviet Union.

Gehlen, says Wiesenthal, claims he learned of Bormann's double role from Adm. Canaris, the Ger-

man intelligence chief who was executed in 1945 for his role in the anti-Hitler plot. But Canaris told no other members of the conspiracy. The top generals among them would have used this to defend themselves in the Nazi courts. Records are available—and none did.

Gehlen recounts that he learned during the 1950s that Bormann had been seen in Russia. Wiesenthal points out he apparently kept this vital "secret" from Gorbachev, Adenauer's intimate who supervised administration of intelligence. The chancellor would certainly have used the news for cold-war propaganda. "Was Gehlen saving this story for his memoirs?" asks Wiesenthal.

Wiesenthal says Bormann was in Hitler's chancellery shelter on May 1, 1945, just before resistance in Berlin ended, and escaped with about 30 people. He asks if a leading Nazi intended to contact the Russians would have taken off with such an entourage from the Fuehrer's own command post. Moreover, Wiesenthal has photostatic copies of Bormann's personal diary showing what meticulous preparations he was making to escape—a far greater distance than the few yards separating the chancellery from the Red Army.

It is inconceivable, Wiesenthal argues, that the Russians would have kept Bormann very long after he was sentenced to death in absentia at Nuremberg. The risk of exposure was too great. Several dozen high Soviet intelligence and police officials would have known of his presence.

Yet, in all leaks by defectors or agents who either fled Russia or passed information to the West, nobody mentioned Bormann. These include Col. Runge, one of Beria's deputies, the famous Penkovsky, and Col. Popov, a high Soviet intelligence official executed as a Western informant. All would necessarily have known the Bormann secret and would surely have mentioned it, since they told the Allies everything else they knew.

Wiesenthal rounds out these assumptions with a mass of factual evidence establishing that

at various times since 1945 Bormann has lived in Chile, Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil. His last credible information confirms Bormann's presence in 1968 near the village of Ibirubá, near the Paraguayan border in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul.

Thus, despite Gehlen's prominence and his access to hitherto unpublished information, Wiesenthal is convinced the German general's tale is "not only false—but impossible." To be in two places at once—South America and the Soviet Union—would have exceeded the talents of even the crafty Bormann.

UN and Peking: U.S. Envoy's View

By George Bush

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Recent comments by my predecessor at the United Nations, Ambassador Charles W. Yost, regarding the outcome of the UN vote on the China admission question need rebuttal, although I am normally reluctant to engage in this sort of debate.

The ambassador offered an analysis of the vote and a number of arguments as to why the United States was on the losing side of the issue. I cannot agree with many of his reasons and I am unable to draw the same conclusions as to the result.

The distinguished ambassador contends that the reaction of the Nixon administration and others to the ouster of the Republic of China tasted of sour grapes. While conceding that a feeling of disappointment over the expulsion was a "natural" reaction and to be expected, he accuses the supporters of the Nationalist Chinese seat in the UN of over-reacting to its elimination. In a word, the ambassador seems to be saying that it wasn't worth all the fuss.

Ambassador Yost intimated that the President's decision to go to Peking and Mr. Kissinger's timing of his second visit to that country were a signal to the UN membership to deliver the final blow to Taiwan's hopes. This is incredible. The President reiterated his policy with respect to his visit to the People's Republic of China in July, August and again in September.

At the same time our policy with respect to Taiwan's membership in the United Nations has been consistent from the outset. The UN issue and Mr. Kissinger's trip were totally unrelated and represented the continued implementation of our overall policy. The trip was planned when we had every reason to believe that the UN vote would take place well afterward. In fact, the case can be made that Mr. Kissinger's presence in Peking at the time of the UN debate can more easily be interpreted as confirmation of, rather than challenge to, the consistency of our policy with respect to the China issue.

'Can't Agree'

I simply can't agree with the three arguments advanced by Ambassador Yost as to why America's friends voted against us on the China question. His first was that U.S. resistance to

The Rehnquist Nomination A Senate Dilemma

By Tom Wicker

CLEVELAND—The spectacle of Sen. Edward Kennedy defending the reputation of William Rehnquist against allegations by Joseph Raskin of the Americans for Democratic Action suggests the painful dilemma in which liberals and civil libertarians have been placed by Rehnquist's nomination to the Supreme Court.

This nomination is not like that of Clement Haynsworth, whom President Nixon earlier tried to put on the court. Judge Haynsworth was not confirmed by the Senate on the ostensible ground that his record on the bench showed a lack of perception of possible conflict-of-interest situations.

Nor is the Rehnquist case similar to that of Nixon's other rejected nominee, G. Harrold Carswell. Judge Carswell was found to have made misstatements to a Senate committee and his confirmation hearings disclosed a glaring lack of qualification for the Supreme Court.

The Rehnquist matter is not even like that of Lewis Powell, whom Nixon has also named to the court.

Powell is a pillar of the Southern Establishment, a good credential in the Senate; he is 64 years old and his tenure on the court will be limited by that fact. He is not expected by most observers to become a powerful leader within the court.

A Hard Worker

Rehnquist is a horse of a very different color. At 47, he can look forward to a long and active tenure on the bench. Moreover, his record is that of a hard-working and vigorous champion of conservative political causes, both in Arizona and within the Nixon administration. Persons in and out of the administration who know his work credit him with superior intellect and skill in the law.

Thus Rehnquist on the court is likely to become a driving force for the principles he espoused. There are those who believe that as the years go along he will be a more formidable leader than Chief Justice Burger in the conservative wing of the court—a wing that may already be in the majority on some issues and will almost surely become dominant if Nixon wins another term in the White House.

It is no wonder, then, that liberals and libertarians are desperately casting about for means of defeating the Rehnquist nomination in the Senate. Rehnquist's record of opposition to civil-rights measures, his strong advocacy of state powers that would threaten Bill of Rights guarantees—at least what many people

passionately believe to be his youth, and his leadership qualities might the course of the Supreme Court for decades to come. But the hard fact is that one here has as yet no good evidence of the kind of tangles that Rehnquist's work's chances—and have led to the resignation. For as from the court, anyone here is able to identify statements like those the Judge Carswell, at least of legal or intellectual nature.

Kennedy's Stan

It was, in fact, on the of Rehnquist's integrity Kennedy rebuked Rehnquist. He had suggested that numbers had been lost by did in denying ever have a member of the John Society. The senator could be sympathetic to a Rehnquist's views, but he that the nominee's basic was unchanged.

So the real question before the Senate is whether it should, reject Rehnquist because of his political On the one hand, the the Constitution, in give Senate the power to can reject presidential nomi the judiciary, clearly the legislative branch to substantive role with the five branch in this process Senate has the right, to judge for itself the situation. It can sit in Supreme Court.

On the other hand, to that judgment solely on th of his political views (which all may change) is dar business. It presumes som of rightful political ortho would tend to politicize the according to the tempora lical coloration of Cong could punish some indivi their ideas, and frighten out of having any.

Moreover, it is bound to retaliation, as it did Republicans and Cones Democrats defeated Pr Johnson's nomination of Fortas to be Chief Just least partially on political g. Paying off that score had, deal to do with Judge's world's subsequent reject

It may be argued that should not have handed s this dilemma by appointi activist political figure to political court; but the pre are ample, and when Sen Kennedy contended the d if it denies Rehnquist his seat solely because of hi lical views.

Rhodesia's Smith Pessimistic Coming Talk With Sir Alec

SBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Ian Smith today said that he was no more optimistic of a settlement of this decade's long independence dispute than he was before, but he vowed that his government would do its best to resolve the issue with Rhodesia's neighbors.

Mr. Smith, who has been in office since 1965, said that his government was "not optimistic" of a settlement of this decade's long independence dispute than he was before, but he vowed that his government would do its best to resolve the issue with Rhodesia's neighbors.

He said: "From our analysis, which has been a continuing operation now for many years, covering every possible facet, we are satisfied that it would be in the best interests of Rhodesia to settle our dispute now, always providing we do not have to give way on any of our basic principles in order to do so."

"I believe it is unnecessary for me to reiterate that we have no intention of giving way," he said.

Sanctions Extended

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Parliament decided last night to continue sanctions against Rhodesia while the Conservative government makes a new, and perhaps final, bid to end the white-ruled colony's rebellion.

The House of Commons and the House of Lords backed the sanctions order without voting on it. All major parties agreed on a year's extension.

Foreign Secretary Douglas-Home appealed to the Commons to back sanctions "so I can go to Salisbury with the best hope of reaching an honorable settlement which would end the bitterness and start a new era for that country."

He has pledged that any settlement will be in line with Britain's insistence upon unimpeded progress toward rule by Rhodesia's African population.

Rooster Didn't Subdue Eagle; Buckshot Did

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11 (AP)—Federal officials said yesterday that a story of a bold eagle losing a fight to a game rooster in an Ohio barnyard was a hoax.

U.S. attorneys have charged Emerson Ralph Henson, 35, and Lloyd Danzie Brown, 35, both of Chesapeake, Ohio, with possession of a bald eagle. They are scheduled for arraignment in U.S. District Court at Cincinnati on Monday.

The two reported late last month that an eagle swooped into Mr. Brown's farmyard near Iroton and was driven off by one of Mr. Brown's roosters. Norbert Nadel, assistant U.S. attorney, said the eagle was "found to have some buckshot in it." The injured young female eagle is recovering at Ohio State University.

Mars Dust Storm Is Abating As Mariner Approaches Orbit

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 11 (AP)—The raging dust storm that has obscured Mars for almost seven weeks is beginning to clear up, a scientist said yesterday.

But it will still be difficult to see the planet's surface features when Mariner-9 goes into Martian orbit Saturday.

The yellowish cloud of dust reached its worst level about three weeks ago, Brad Smith, of New Mexico State University, said at a briefing at the California Institute of Technology's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

"Since its worst three weeks ago, we've found a positive but very slow clearing of dust," he said. "We expect the clearing to continue... but we're quite certain it won't have cleared up by Saturday."

Martian Rendezvous

At 0200 GMT today, Mariner-9 was 506,000 miles from Mars, hurtling toward a Martian rendezvous Saturday evening, when a 15-minute burst of the spacecraft's tiny engine is to swing it into orbit.

Mariner-9 turned its television cameras on yesterday to begin taking pictures during the next 24 hours with wide-angle and telephoto lenses. The photos are expected to be of better quality than those obtainable from earth telescopes.

Silence on Soviet Probes

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Soviet Union continued a five-month curtain of silence over its Mars-2 and Mars-3 probes.

The two unmanned Russian vehicles, launched May 19 and May 23, were last reported on June 17 to be 4.3 million miles and 3.1 million miles from earth.

The June announcement was the only progress report released by the Soviet government so far.

However, Soviet scientists have privately said they are confident that their craft are on course.

Although Mariner-9 began its six-month journey after the Soviet probes—May 30—Western space experts believe the American craft will beat the Russian vehicles to the red planet.

Different Weights

The specialists cited the difference in the probes' weights—Mariner's 2,200 pounds versus the Soviet Mars vehicles' 10,251 pounds—and the slightly different and shorter course taken by the American craft.

Western observers here said today they expected new reports on Mars-2 and Mars-3 within the next two weeks "at the latest."

Drought Leaves Water Too Salty, Dutch Import Liters to Drink

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 11 (AP)—Imported drinking water went on sale to the Dutch today after the salt content in local supplies rose beyond palatable levels.

Water from Norway sold in grocery stores in this port city for 1.12 guilders (30 cents) for a carton containing two liters. Twenty thousand liters of Norwegian natural spring water have thus far been brought into the Rhine delta area of the Netherlands.

Heavy salt concentrations in local water supplies follow a persistent drought. The acceptable taste level for salt is regarded as 400 milligrams per liter of tap water. The salt content has risen to 560 milligrams in latest measurements.

Authorities said rain was urgently needed to wash away the excessive salt content. Several Dutch soft drink manufacturers said they are considering plans for marketing bottled drinking water in the near future.

Airliner Missing In West Sumatra; 69 Feared Dead

DJAKARTA, Nov. 11 (AP)—A Mergati Airlines Viscount airliner with 69 persons aboard has been missing near the west Sumatran capital of Padang since yesterday morning and is presumed to have crashed, an airline spokesman said today.

The Viscount, carrying 62 passengers and seven crew members, disappeared on a flight from Jakarta to Padang.

The spokesman said that contact with the plane was lost about five minutes before it was to land in Padang in bad weather.

No wreckage has been found, the spokesman said. It was presumed that the plane had crashed into the Indian Ocean as it circled to land.

Mergati is one of Indonesia's domestic airlines.

Gas Explosion Shatters Building, 7 Dead, 12 Hurt in French City

PERIGUEUX, France, Nov. 11 (AP)—A gas explosion wrecked a building in nearby Thiviers today as an Armistice Day parade was passing, killing at least seven persons—four from one family—and injuring at least 12 others.

One of the dead was a fireman, electrocuted when his ladder touched live wires as he tried to rescue a woman from an upper window of the shattered building.

Rescue teams removed the bodies of two gas company employees from the ruins. They had been called 30 minutes before the blast to investigate a leak. The bodies of a married couple, who owned a ground-floor shop in the building, and their two teen-aged sons also were found.

The blast shot debris across the street as the Armistice Day parade was passing. Dozens of marchers were hurled to the ground and one World War I veteran was thrown across the street through a shop window.

Spanish Firm Fires 5,000 Out on Strike

BARCELONA, Nov. 11 (Reuters)—More than 5,000 striking workers at the Roca Radiadores factory in Gava near here were fired today after they ignored a management ultimatum to return to work.

Roca Radiadores, which manufactures steam heating equipment, has been idle since Oct. 27 when the workers walked out to back demands for wage increases.

Ah, these Mercedes drivers - always demanding more safety.

The owners of Mercedes-Benz cars are usually successful people. So they don't have to prove themselves by exhibitionism on the road. For them, technical advantages are more important than stylish appearance. For this reason they demand the highest possible degree of safety in their cars.

Mercedes-Benz did not wait until safety became a topic of public debate before they began their research. Drivers of Mercedes-Benz cars were able to ride in a "safety cell" passenger compartment long before anyone else, as early as 1959 in fact. Since that time they have become accustomed to cars which incorporate such advanced features as safety door locks and an impact absorber on the steering column. Progress has become tradition, as typified by the new 3.5 litre V8 engine, a feature of which is its very low output of dangerous exhaust gases. The latest result of research is the Anti-bloc Braking System, on which Mercedes-Benz and Teldix invested fifteen million Marks in development.

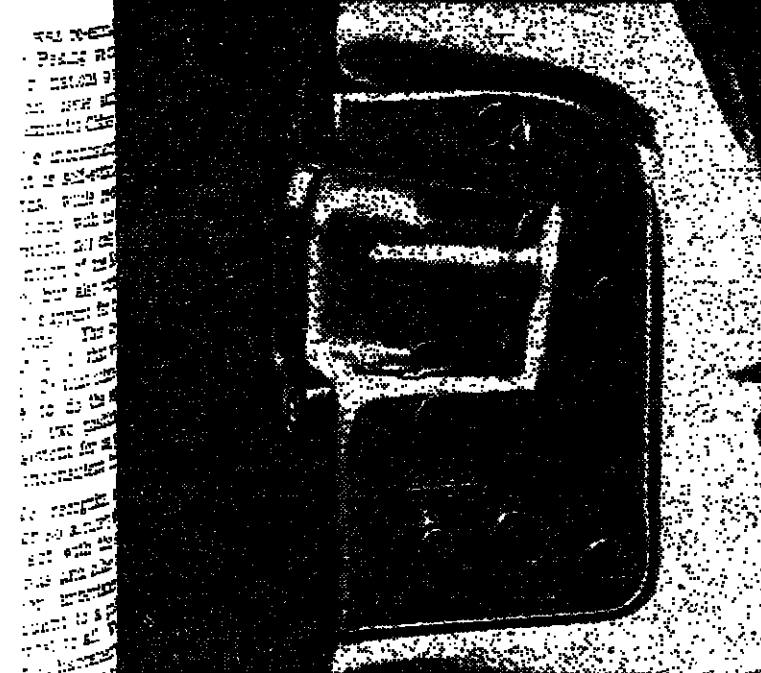
In one single year of crash-testing we wrecked eighty new cars, all in the interests of safety for Mercedes-Benz drivers. Our technicians are continually producing new, even more rigorous, test-programmes and procedures. In order to keep ahead, our research and development budget for 1971 has been significantly increased. We are working on an experimental safety car.

The current Mercedes-Benz car is a complete safety-package, because the many individual features are complementary to each other within the overall integrated system. This is the only way in which genuine safety-design can be achieved. And that is why, when people talk about car safety in the future, Mercedes-Benz drivers don't just listen. They join the discussion—as experts.

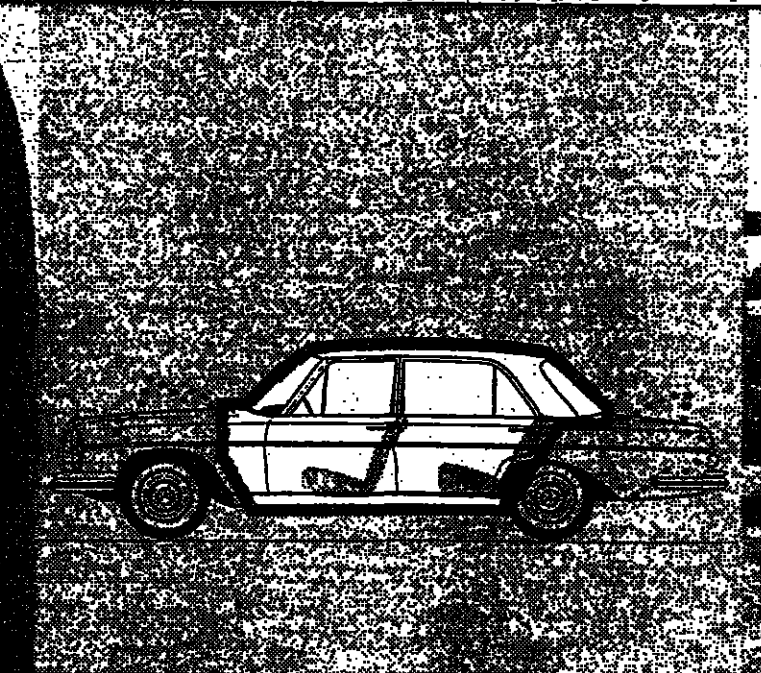
If you require any further information on the subject of safety, just ask a Mercedes-Benz driver. Anywhere.

Mercedes-Benz






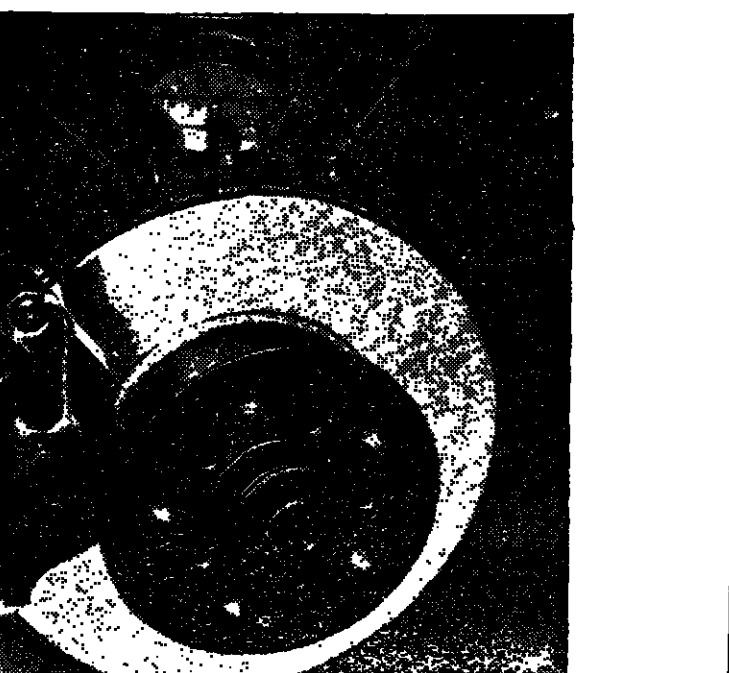
1949 patented: The safety lock, which prevents the door from springing open or jamming shut.



1951 patented: The safety-cell principle. Distortion-resistant passenger compartment and progressively yielding, energy-absorbing front and rear sections.



1959 The first impact and somersault tests. In a single year eighty new cars were driven onto the scrap heap.



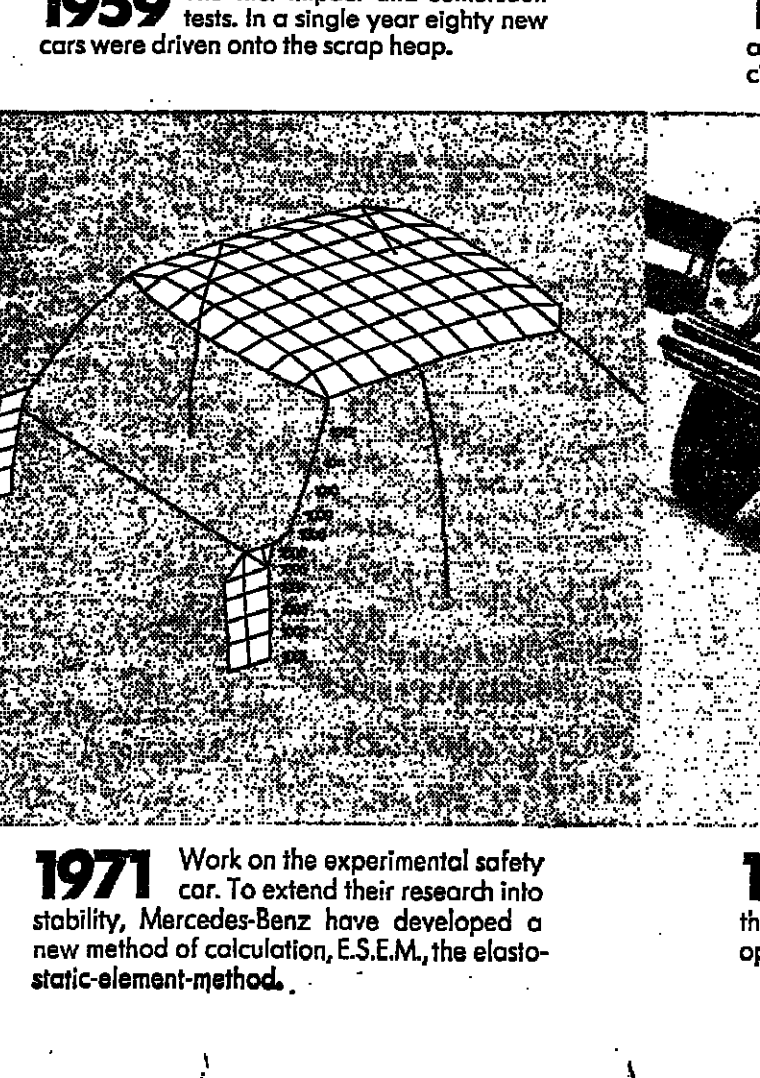
1961 Disc brakes were originally fitted to front wheels only. Now they are on all four wheels, as part of the twin-circuit, servo-assisted system.




1967 Safety steering system, which absorbs impact energy. It has an impact absorber, a padded boss and a telescopic column.



1970 One of the results of research, the Anti-bloc Braking System (A.B.S.). The wheels cannot lock. Safe braking, even in corners.



1971 Work on the experimental safety car. To extend their research into stability, Mercedes-Benz have developed a new method of calculation, E.S.E.M., the elastostatic-element-method.



1971 The Mercedes-Benz 280 SE 3.5. Its specification includes all of the 136 safety features which have been developed to date.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

**The
shortest route
to Wall Street
is just along
Cornhill**

[illegible][illegible]

24	19%	Giffhill	49	23	19%	7%	
32	18%	Gibelli	50	31	21%	20%	25%
36	24%	Gibelli	51	97	82	22%	21%
50%	36%	Gillette	1.40	250	36%	13%	21%
45%	29%	Gimbel	Br 1	82	31%	12%	30%
23%	9%	Ginos Inc		19	12%	12%	12%
11%	7%	Gins Alden		176	9%	1%	8%
86	53	Glenn	pr 3.15	3	71	71	65%
87	50%	Glenn	Alt pr 1	3	63%	63%	63%
41%	29%	Glenn	pr 2.25	3	37	37	37
21%	11%	Global	Mario	42	1%	1%	12%

16%	15%	Goldswth P H	14	15%	15%	15	15
38	23%	Goodrich 1	45	25%	25%	29%	29%
35%	28%	Goodwy 85	493	26%	23%	26%	28%
26	19%	Goody A 24	34	24%	22%	22	22
46	38%	Goulding 1 20	27	35%	28%	38%	38%
36	25%	Grace 1 50	88	28%	29	28%	29%
27	13%	Grady M	40	25	13%	13	13%
33	22%	Grady M	40	25	13%	21%	21%
14%	18%	Graville	18	18%	18%	7%	17%
70%	47%	Grav W 1 50	111	77	24%	24%	25%
40%	23%	Grant W 1 20	77	24%	24%	24%	25%

40%	9	GILI Dr 1.20a	3	30%	30%	30%	30%
12	10	GNNorlon 1e	3	10%	10%	10%	10%
53%	38%	GNNeK 1.60	19	4	38%	37%	37%
25%	14%	GNN pB 1.50	4	23%	23%	23%	23%
25%	20%	GNN pA 4.0	1	11	11	11	11
31%	20%	GF West Finl	135	28	28	27%	27%
12%	12%	GNUnit	87	14	14	13%	13%
24%	12%	GNWp 1.50	104	16%	16%	17%	17%
24%	10%	GNWp Inv	15	4%	4%	4%	4%
26%	12%	Gm Glant 1.30	19	4%	4%	4%	4%
44%	30%	Gm Shar 1.30	5	10%	10%	10%	10%

10%	7%	Graymnd w1	77	7%	7%	7%	7%
35	17%	Gratier .90	67	18%	18%	18	18
36	18%	Grünmncp 3	44	13%	13%	13%	13%
45%	23%	GeamR 3.18g	34	44%	44%	44	44
6%	3%	GILFHid .25g	30	43%	43%	43	43
112%	6%	616Hm 2.6g	3	99%	99%	99%	99%
34	25%	Gulf Of	802	26%	25%	25%	25%
14	5%	Gulf Resrce	36	5%	5%	5%	5%
22%	14	GHRoc p.30	1	14%	14%	14	14
25%	19%	GIRSIUH 1.04	68	20%	21	20%	20%
25%	19%	Gut Wn .40	236	21	21	20%	20%

12%	6 1/2%	Gulfon Ltd	26	2	58 1/2%	58 1/2%	58	58
					6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%

H

41	34%	HockWad 2.20	1	34%	34%	34%	34%
70	46%	Halliburton 1.05	22	68 1/2%	70	67 1/2%	67 1/2%
77 1/2%	3%	Hamil Wat	19	3%	3%	3%	3%
26 1/2%	15 1/2%	Hamm Pap 1	9	16 1/2%	16 1/2%	16 1/2%	16 1/2%
13 1/2%	5%	Hammord	22	8 1/2%	9 1/2%	8 1/2%	9 1/2%
47	33%	Handlinn	48	14	36	35 1/2%	35 1/2%

62%	46%	Harris-Mc	1.30	3	47%	47%	47%	47%
48	35%	Harcourt	1	13	40%	40%	40%	40%
66%	49%	Harris Int	1	51	50%	50%	50%	50%
23%	17%	Harcso-Cp	1	14	20	20	20	20
31%	25%	Harris-Max	.80	13	31%	31%	30%	30%
27%	29%	Harc-Au	.80	200	181%	181%	9%	10
33%	25	Hawill Et	1.44	21	25%	25	25%	25
11%	19	Hayes Adm	1	16	17%	17%	16%	16%
6%	4	Hawilline	1	14	6%	6%	6%	6%
		HCA		47	36%	36%	36%	36%
	27%	Hib-Tec	.86	26	8%	8%	8%	8%

48	33%	Helix FL	1	84	42	42%	42	42%
37%	27%	HelenaR J6	9	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
31%	6%	Helena Curt	1	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
28%	21%	Helena int	67	67	67%	67	67%	67%
123%	3%	Helix	67	67%	67%	67	67%	67%
19%	14%	HelixP 40b	26	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
29%	21%	HelixP 20	15	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
5	3%	Hemaph	26	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
8%	6%	Hemilinc	56	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
54%	46%	Hercule	3.2%	x100	50%	50%	49%	49%
31%	26%	Hershe	1.10	10	27%	27%	27%	27%

16%	14%	High Voltage	18	3%	3%	3%	3%
54%	39%	Hilpn Hft 1	21	47	47	47	46%
62%	40%	Hobart 1.20	10	62%	62%	62%	62%
30%	27%	Hoarewell 50	85	22%	22%	22%	22%
17	5%	Hft Electr	47	11%	11%	10%	10%
50%	34%	Hollydym 25	190	40%	40%	35%	35%
20%	13%	Holly Spr 300	3	13%	13%	13%	13%
31%	14%	Hornesha 40	82	20%	20%	19%	20
114%	82	Hoover 1.20	215	108%	108%	105%	105%
36	27%	Hoover BT 1.20	23	31%	31%	31%	31%

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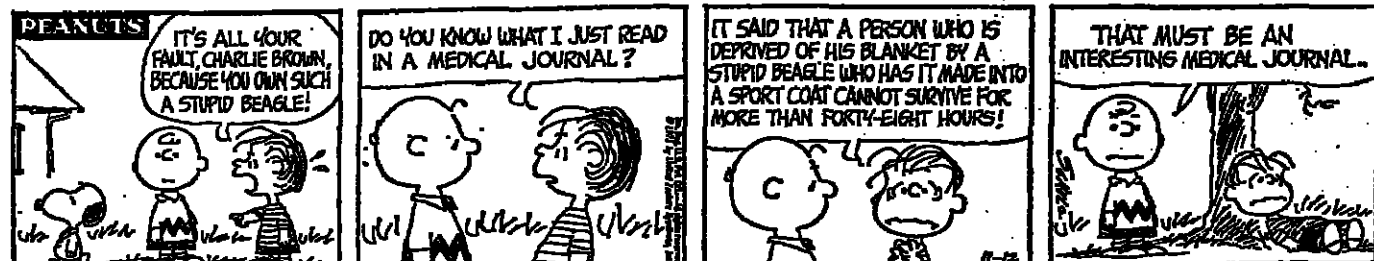
the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 2689-2694.

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High	Low	Div.	In \$	Sis.	Net	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Sis.	Net	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Sis.	Net
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[illegible]

PEANUTS



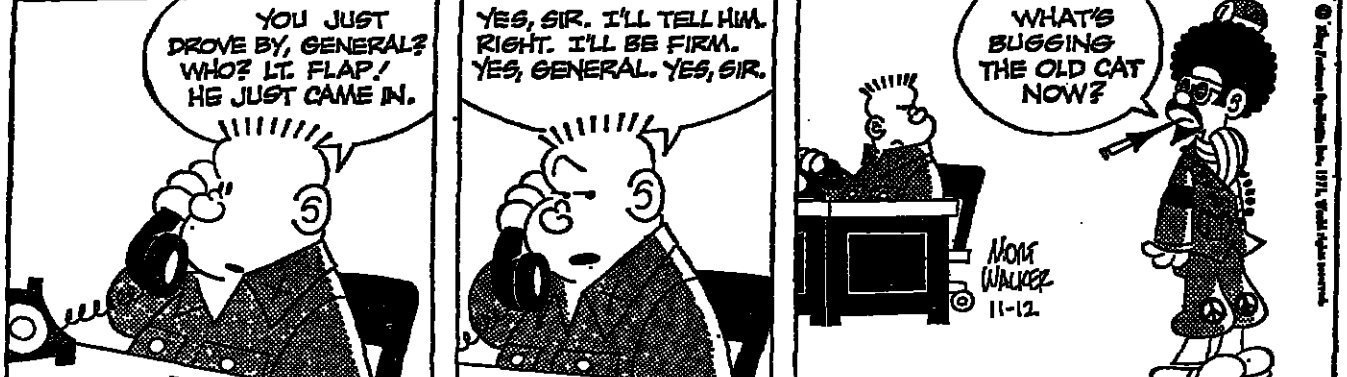
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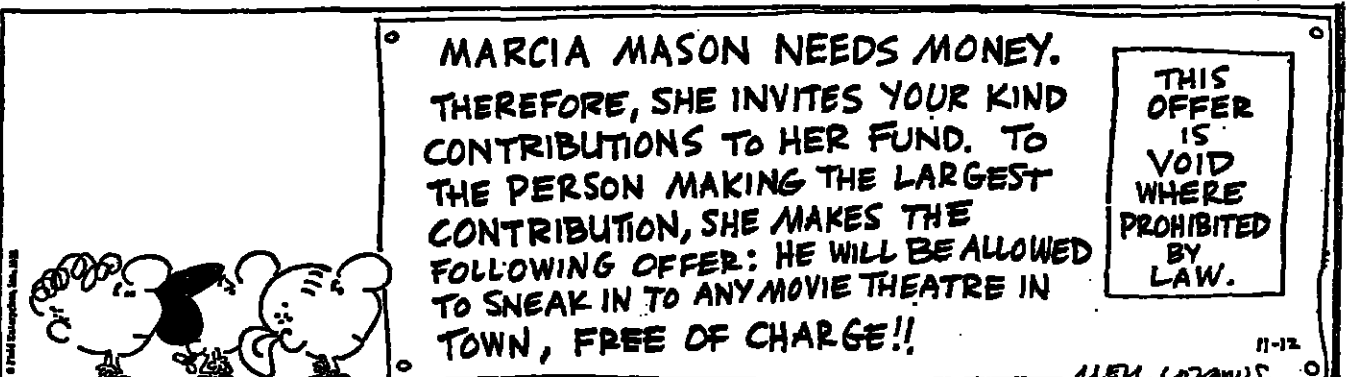
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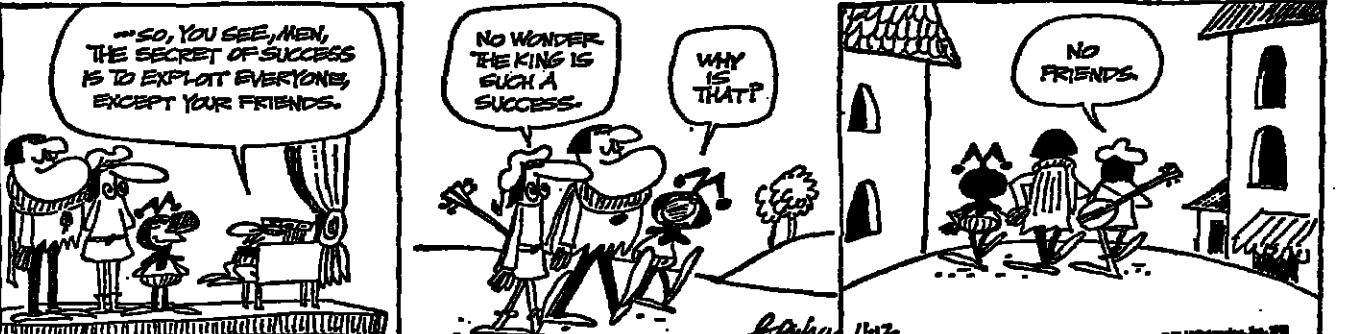
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal was played recently in a Barbados team event, and presented some problems in play. The usual contract was five diamonds, with 11 guaranteed tricks, but the interest centered on the possibilities of the diamond slam.

In the auction shown, North ventured a take-out double of one heart with somewhat slender values, and over one spade from East, South plunged, not unreasonably, into the slam.

West leads the king of hearts, South's only hope for 12 tricks is to take a double finesse in clubs, playing West for both the king and jack. The bidding indicates that this play has a fair chance of success. However, the double finesse jeopardizes 11 tricks and cannot be risked in five diamonds.

The position is more interesting if West leads the spade king.

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♥	2♦	1♠	5♦
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade king.

guided by his partner's bid. He then has a choice of plays at the second trick. A heart shift forces South to try the double club finesse, again jeopardizing the 11th trick, but a spade continuation leaves the declarer a choice.

The double club finesse is one possibility, but there is a slightly better play when the heart ace is still held in the closed hand - ruffing the spade lead and leading all but one of the trumps, to reach this position:

NORTH	EAST
♠ 10	♠ A
♥ 6	♥ A
♦ A K 10	♦ J 8
♣ K Q	♣ 7 5

WEST: ♠ 9, ♥ K Q, ♦ Q J 9, ♣ 10

SOUTH: ♠ A 4, ♥ A 3, ♦ 6 3

The last trump forces West to give up a heart, and the club ten is thrown from the dummy. This forces East to protect the heart suit, and the play of the ace of clubs is a crusher: East keeps the spade ace, and South wins the last two tricks with the ace and four of hearts.

This double-squeeze plan was somewhat better than the double club finesse, since it would have succeeded if West had held five clubs missing one of the honors, and it was guaranteed to succeed whenever West held both the key club winners.

BOOKS

MEET ME IN THE GREEN GLEN

By Robert Penn Warren. Random House. 376 pp.

Reviewed by James Boatwright

FOR me, reading a new book by Robert Penn Warren (this is his ninth novel) is like encountering once again a stout-hearted father-figure as dependable (which is not to say predictable) as the day is long. I know ahead of time that the book—whether novel, poems, stories or essays—will be authentic, gritty with felt life. Approaching a new novel, I know, or think I know, it will have some of the virtues of the conventional popular novel—recognizable and accessible plot and shape, for instance. The setting will be rural, the action tangled and bloody, the characters country people. The tone of the prose used to dramatize their lives might be in turn lyrical, elegiac, satirical. In that prose, that narrative, will float certain obsessive images, certain brooding abstractions which will, in the fullness of time, melt, pay off, sweep the table.

All of this is true of Warren's splendid "Meet Me in the Green Glen." It takes place in Tennessee in the 1930s, and it is a story of miscegenation, injustice, prejudice, xenophobia, murder, violence and madness. A farmer, a lonely country woman nursing her paralyzed husband, an itinerant Italian, a small-town judge—these are the principal characters. Lyricism marks the celebration of Cassie Spottwood's reckless and unrepentant love for Angelo Passetto, an elegiac tone as inevitably describes its conclusion. Satire is reserved for those, like Judge Guilford, who stand close of reason and beneficent passion, who live instead for respectability and power.

Images of darkness, flood, stinging eyes and abstractions (identity, memory, happiness, love) do meld, and the yield is astonishing in its vividness and power. The consciousness of the principal characters is empty, formless; they live in a preconceptual world of mysterious beauty and terror.

Angelo, perhaps because the language is largely unknown to him, the other—Cassie, Judge Guilford, her former sweetheart Cy—because the deprivation and violence of their lives drive them there. They don't know what the world and its objects mean, nor have they been able to make sense of those famous abstractions we are fed with our mothers' milk.

Warren's remarkable achievement is creating over and over

again the drama of all these characters take by They build out of the bridges, between things and things thought upon, and let us observe the struggle of concepts of the being made word. A con example might give some notion of what I'm trying to say.

"She [Cassie] thought air touching her face at making it alive. She how she had never thought before. How you were where the air was not, air touching you all around that was your shape and you know that you were all were you."

Murray Guilford thinks moments before his death. "Love, he thought, so love... to dream a fool that fool Cassie Spottwood dream a lie and call it true he thought of all the people over the land, most streets, standing in doorways in the darkness of all in their monstrous and so he swept the picnic the mantle.

"He heard only the glass broke on the hearth, had turned away. He at the middle of that room a cloud shadows, laughing.

"Laughing, but only for ment.

"For the thought, like the of a slow bell, came in head. The dream is a lie, I dreaming is truth."

"He stood there, absorbed by in that thought, trying what it meant, not knowing it meant, but thinking the many people moved across world as though they knew it meant, it must mean 'thing'."

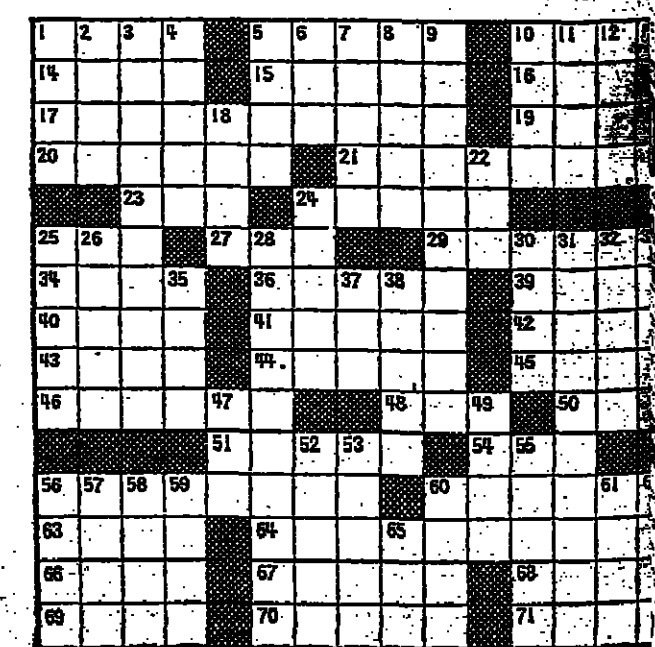
Guilford is able to this feel this way only in extra the end of his life, but sign of his salvation, caught up in the process of image and idea, of toward meaning, which is process of dreaming; he is moment open, vulnerable, risks. Moving toward like dreaming, is not lying form of truth, a perfect the inmost part of the sign and fully human response, act otherwise is not to feel truly but to bow to law, certainty, to worship. The moral man, which is Mr. Warren's characters become in this novel, is a fool, seized by wonder, knowledge of his estate, his foolishness and valor, well repeat a line from recent book of verse. "And 'Oh, oh, the world! Tell name of the world.'"

James Boatwright is ed. Shenandoah: The War and Lee University Rev. © The New York Times

CROSSWORD

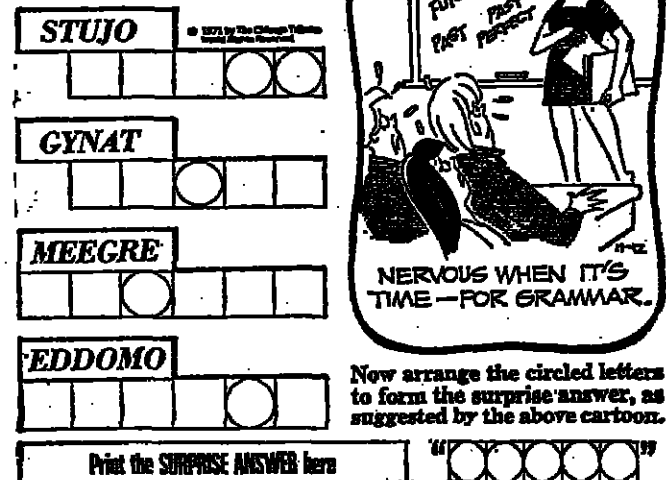
By Will

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 48 W. W. II outfit | 18 Hospital equipment |
| 1 Wants to learn | 50 Navy officer: | 22 Greek vowel |
| 5 City of Romania | 51 Watches the girls | 24 Where the U flows |
| 10 Stimulate | 54 Diplomat: Abbr. | 25 Russian aristocrat |
| 14 Unaccompanied | 56 TV figure | 26 Black vulture |
| 15 See 16 Across | 60 Helpmate | 28 On an enforced diet of sorts |
| 16 Indistinguishable, with | 63 German article | 30 Letters |
| 18 Across and | 64 Rural inns | 31 Guns of 15th |
| 58 Down | 66 Yachting | 32 City on the 3 |
| 17 Raspberry | 67 Commencement | 33 Old Dutch of |
| 19 Stadium shape | 68 Winkle | 35 Floral emblem of 24 Down |
| 20 Busy | 69 Helot | 37 Chemical en- |
| 21 Unassisted | 70 Becomes emotional | 38 Gopher Julius |
| 23 Gershwin | 71 Punta del | 40 Lender's re- |
| 24 Defeat | | 41 Soda pop |
| 25 However | | 42 Sierra |
| 27 Affirmation | | 43 Wipe out |
| 29 Danger | | 44 Famed Mick grower |
| 34 Exam | | 46 See 16 Across |
| 36 Legal plea | | 47 Bullish time |
| 39 Slangy suffix | | 48 Lulu |
| 40 Santa's time | | 49 Unheeding |
| 41 General deficit | | 50 Pages: Abbr. |
| 42 Prefix for pause and valence | | 51 Boxoffice purchase |
| 43 Competent | | 52 Sailing girl |
| 44 Rhyme tributary | | 53 Ast. |
| 45 Meat trimming | | |
| 46 English essayist | | |



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: CRANK TOXIN DELUXE FRUGAL
Answers: This religious observance doesn't sound wrong—A RITE

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

